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SOURCE Narodno Delo, No 1698, 1950.ECONOMIC QUOTAS FOR 1949 TOPPED

According to reports of the Main Statistical Administration, the state economic plan for 1949 has been fulfilled as follows:

## 1. Industry

The overall industrial production plan has been fulfilled by 107 percent. Besides planned production, however, some enterprises have effected unplanned production, amounting to 3 percent of the planned figure; therefore, the industrial production plan has been met by 110 percent, or by 30 percent better than in 1948.

In individual branches of the economy the plan has been fulfilled by the following percentages: (1) industry, 108; (2) mining, 115; (3) power, 96.

In other fields of industry the percentages of plan fulfillment ran as follows: metallurgy, 107; machine building, 118; metal working, 122; power industry, 109; chemical, 123; building materials, 118; porcelain and ceramics, 100; glass, 110; rubber, 115; woodworking, 124; textiles, 105; book industry, 130; leather, 88; shoe, 145; fur, 113; food processing, 104; wood production, 122.

In relation to 1948 the production plan for the most important industrial products was fulfilled as follows (percentages): electric power, 121; bituminous coal, 122; machine tools, 148; agricultural machinery, 179; power engines, 355; cement, 130; plate glass, 130; tires, 215; rubber shoes and sandals; galoshes and snow boots, 195; cotton fabrics, 110; woolen fabrics, 120.

## 2. Agriculture

In spite of drought, the state managed to provide the population with a normal supply of agricultural products, and aided the farmers to overcome the ill effects of the dry season.

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In comparison with 1948, the spring sowing plan was fulfilled by the following percentages: tobacco, 136; sugar beets, 109; sunflower seeds, 121; cotton, 120; oleaginous flax, 352.

The production of spring plants, as compared to 1948, was as follows: tobacco, 107 percent; vetch and hay, 121; beans, 109; oleaginous flax, 139; cotton, 109; fibrillous flax, 129; potatoes, 131; green peppers, 112; tomatoes, 120; other vegetables, 120; vegetable seeds, 163; and grapes, 123 percent.

Fall plants showed the following progress in relation to 1948: grain, 117 percent; fodder plants, 107; and oleaginous plants, 156 percent.

The fall sowing quota of 1949 exceeded 1948 by 440 percent.

In the socialized sector, the number of farm workers' cooperatives increased from 1,100 in 1948 to 1,601 in 1949, and their land area from 2,923,805 to 5,537,800 decares. The average yield per decare on cooperative farms exceeded the yield on private farms as follows: wheat, 11 percent; corn, 12 percent; sunflower, 10 percent; etc.

The number of livestock farms on farm workers' cooperatives reached 1,527, exceeding the plan, which called for only 1,500; the number of cooperative farms reached 1,766, where the plan called only for 1,700; and state farms totaled 91, topping the plan's quota of 82.

Livestock on farm workers' cooperatives, state farms, and livestock farms exceeded 1948 figures as follows: there were 9,526 cows in 1948 and 19,168 in 1949; 34,036 hogs in 1948 and 82,197 in 1949; 10,237 sows in 1948 and 17,109 in 1949; 324,189 sheep in 1948 and 720,894 in 1949; 76,462 poultry in 1948, and 146,919 in 1949.

The number of machine tractor stations grew from 71 in 1948 to 86 in 1949, whereas the area cultivated by tractors grew from 2,819,000 to 5,400,000 decares. The number of tractors in 1949 increased by 962 over 1948, the horsepower of the tractor park increased by 22,062 units, and the number of decares plowed increased from 6,675,000 in 1948 to 11,750,000 in 1949.

### 3. Transportation

The plan for freight transportation by rail, air, water, and motor was fulfilled by 107 percent, and exceeded the volume of 1948 transportation by 28 percent. Freight transportation by rail met the plan by 115 percent, by water, 64 percent, and by motor, 170 percent.

### 4. Capital Construction

The capital construction plan for 1949 exceeded 1948 by more than 45 percent, and was distributed as follows: industry, 121 percent, of which electrification comprised 115 percent; dam construction, 146; mining, 124; agriculture, 126 percent; and transportation, 131 percent.

During 1949, 5,104 new projects were completed, of which 219 were aimed at economic and social purposes, such as industrial construction, dwellings for workers, roads, new railroad lines, housing projects, etc.

### 5. Retail Trade

The 1949 retail trade plan has been fulfilled by 98 percent, whereas the general turnover of goods exceeded the 1948 volume by 14 percent. The 1949 sugar supply exceeded 1948 by 32 percent, sugar products by 184, meat by 30, eggs by 68, fresh vegetables by 26, potatoes by 88, and soap by 36 percent.

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The state sector fulfilled 161 percent and the cooperative sector 87 percent of the over-all program.

#### 6. Growth of Employment and Productivity

The number of workers and employees grew by 81,000 in comparison to 1948; of the total, 36,800 were employed in industry. Unemployment has been completely eliminated. Productivity increased by 11 percent.

#### 7. Education, Culture, and Health Care

During 1949, 306 new educational institutions were opened, and the number of students reached 1,156,700, exceeding 1948 by 11,400 and the 1943-44 school year by 83,700. The greatest progress has been noticed in trade and vocational training schools. The number of students in intermediate vocational schools grew 10 percent - from 55,700 in 1948 to 61,000 in 1949, whereas the number enrolled in trade and industrial schools grew 38 percent - from 22,900 in 1948 to 30,800 in 1949.

During the 1949 school year, 9,780 students graduated from intermediate vocational schools, an increase of 58 percent over the number of 1948 graduates. Institutions of higher learning were attended by 38,362 students, including those following correspondence courses.

The number of radio broadcasting stations increased by almost 200 percent over 1948, and the number of radio sets grew from 201,866 in 1948 to 210,549 in 1949. Including radio receiving stations, this advance brings their total number to 235,825, of which 68,122 are located in villages.

The number of motion picture theaters grew from 411 in 1948 to 586 in 1949, of which 392 are located in villages. Mobile motion picture units increased from 646 in 1948 to 864 in 1949.

Health institutions also multiplied in number. During 1949, there were added 3,536 more hospital beds than in 1948; the greater part of these are in maternity clinics and tuberculosis sanatoriums.

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